THE PRESIDENCY

The Meaning of the Recent Cabinet Changes.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CANVASS

Why Was Don Cameron Made Secretary of War?

GRANT AND HIS PHILADELPHIA CABINET.

How Blaine Has Been Organizing Pennsylvania.

GRANT TAKES THE FIELD IN PERSON

Don Cameron the Sheridan of the New Campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CAMERONS.

The appointment of Don Cameron to be Secretary of War has excited Philadelphia so much as to make her and about Sixth and Chestnut streets, where everybody who is anybody can see everybody in five minutes there was a flutter. Although a resident of Harrisburg Don Cameron is as well known in Philadelphia as his father. It was only the other day, that as your correspondent was strolling along Chestnut street about neon he observed, a few paces ahead of him, a The day was sunny, and as everybody was out it was difficult to move along. The group was composed of President Grant, Don Cameron and George W. Childs, and people who studied events with a critical heads and said, neans something." You see its meaning to-day. Now everybody reminds you of the walk, and how Mr. Childs marched the group to a point where they could get a fine view of the Ledger Buildings and the flags, and then marched them back again through the crowd. Administration editors, who would have were crine line or pushed a wheelbarrow to have been allowed have walked up Chestnut street with tious preference on General Grant's part for an editor who cares nothing about "the cause," and whose support of the President is social and not political. Whether Don Cameron and the President and Mr. Childs discussed the War Department portfolio in that aconday parade I do not know, but it is an open secret that the President took occasion on his trip to discuss political affairs with his personal friends, and that out of this discussion came some of these changes. GRANT'S CABINET OF CHONIES.

I don't think you people in New York have under-

stood the important part Philadelphia has played in the administration of President Grant. You remember the swayed, and which was the power behind the throne. You remember the kitchen Cabinet of Jackson, over which the hero presided with a cornerb pipe when he wanted to swear at some one. Grant has had a similar Cabinet in Philadelphia—which might be called the Cabinet of Cronies. The President always liked Philadelphia. When he came here during the war he was charmed. I remember hearing him say fand this must have been in 1866) that he thought of making his home in this city. Philadelphia gave him his first substantial recognition in the shape of a house in the best part of the town. He offered one Cabinet portfolio to George H. Stuart, a merchant, and at was declined he nominated Mr. Borie. A couple of years ago he strove to induce Mr. Drevel to enter the Treasury. He came near sending Joseph Patterson to the English Court, as he did Mr. Boker to Russia. He named Judge Strong to the Supreme Bench. Every one of these appointments came from the Cabi net of Cronies. They were in no sense party appointments. There is not one of these gentlemen-Stuart. Borie, Drexel, Boker, Patterson or Strong-who would not resent the suggestion that they active sympathy with Pennsylvania republitanism. When those who sympathized with the party made Mr. Stokeley Mayor these gentlemen opposed him in the Union League. They sonal footing. Mr. Childs, who edits and publishes the leading newspaper of the city, and who is a would never allow his journal to say a word for or against the party to which the President owes everything. The politicians have growled because the President ignored the "rushers" and the "boys," Then the President came to the city, instead of going down to the Row and having a good time with Bil Leeds or Harry Bingham or Johnny Hill, or giving an evening to the Pilgrim Club, e was sure to slip away to the home of Childs of Drexel or Borie, where none of the boys were on visiting terms. These journeys tranquilized a mind burdened with cares of State, for the members of this Cabinet of gronies are agreeable men. They are rich. in a refined, exclusive circle. They are amiable, kindly soothing. I don't think Adolph Borie, who may be all laughed when he was made Secretary of the Navy, ever said an angry word in his life. The reason Boris did not succeed in the naval office was because he was rich and lazy. It was not a question of fitness, for he is a very able man, the possessor of a vast fortune which he carned. He was at the time of life when a busy man craves rest, a genial man society and a cultured man time for reading. Mr. Borie was both able, genial and cultivated, and if his office could have been a social offe he would have been an adrestless genius of Porter on one side, and a horde of hungry politicians on the other, what could a wealthy, and return to his pictures, his books and his friendships in charming Philadelphia. Since then he has chief of the Cabinet of Cronies.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CABINET OF CRONTES. Thus far the relations between the President and th party in Pennsylvania have been governed by this Cab-inet of Cronies. Alexander K. McClure, the Achilles of the reform movement, made the discovery when, one morning, he called on the Second Washington to advise with him as to the wisdom of calling Governor Cursin into the Cabinet, The eyes of the Second Washington looked Achilles through the hovering wreaths of so smoke with a peculiar lustre, as he intimated that when he needed advice on Cab net appointments day to this there has never any sympathy between the President and the party in the State. Curtin was sent Russia, which he regarded as an exile, and resented by mutiny. Cameron was given the Turkish mission on nation of his son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh; bu the nomination of his south and the sound wearied of the Bosphorus, and came home to his business. McClure left the republican fold without asking for a letter of dismissal, ectorship of the port, which would have been its acceptance was an act of self-denial for the party welfare. I believe McMichael had some vague recognitien in the way of an office for one of his sons, but nothing like what he deserved. All the appointments that meast anything, all the offices that carried honor ot of Cronies. If there is any Penys

and offices as this company of amiable wealthy and hospitable gentlemen, who have no conhis good " who are his "social friends " not political and who have pever allowed that friendship to betray for them to support, comfort and advise Tilden or Bayard as they have supported, comforted and admired

WHY GRANT WENT OUTSIDE OF THE CARINET OF CRONIES. Why, then, did the second Washington go outside of his Cabinet of Crontes to find a Secretary of War?

You know that ever since the Babcock and Beiknap exposures convinced Grant that he could not be a third term President his heart has yearned toward Conkling. He liked Roscoe. A plucky man, who never knew lear, he liked a Senator who carried the tactics of Donelson and the Wilderness into the Senate. Roscoe was an uncanditional surrender debater, who never detended but assailed. Then Grant, who has com-mon sense under his emotions, saw possibili-Conkling-genius, integrity and Since he was to leave the place, he turned, with the in stinct of a great captain satiated with power and anxious for his fame, to the most worthy. Morton, but Morton's health made his nomination im possible. He never liked Blaine since gene Hale, Blaine's friend, threw the Office portfolio back at him, for fear that his going into the Cabinet might harm the Maine nan's aspirations. That was a slight a man of Grant's unture never would torgive, and those who sat Blaine!" Bristow is impossible. It is an open secret that if Grant did not think it would from the Cabinet to-morrow. As one of the echoes of has been feeding out too many slanders to the New York press for Grant to regard Bristow in any other light than as an emeny and a spy." So that all his soul goes out to Conkling. THE SECOND WASHINGTON IN PHILADELPHIA

day to see Dom Pedro, open the Centennial and have a good time with Borie and Childs and the rest of his friends, he opened his mind as to the tuture. He wanted an English Minister and the Cabinet named one of themselves in Joseph Patterson, an honorable and wealthy bank president. The President accepted this, and Mr. Patterson was pointed out in select circles as the coming man, the incumbent of th last great office that the President would be apt to bestow upon Philadelphia friends. Then came up the that his Cabinet of Cronies had their own mind. Some of them were as an act of respectability; some of them had not made up their minds whether they would vote the republican ticket or not. This was a revelation, a disappointment. When he went to the window to meditate, and ooked out from the gilded, burnished parlors toward the Row, where the boys with diamond pins and dyed whiskers most do throng, he found them in open but their desertion died out with the aroma of the Johannisberg and the odors of the Partaga. He had counted upon party discipline in Philadelphia, but even party discipline could not stand a who gave his apples of gold to gentlemen who would not speak to them on the street, and who had only for Forney, McMichael and the active workers such Hesperidean fruit as the Custom House on Chestnut street or a small law office under the Attorney General. The boys and had shaken hands with them and had learned their first names. And he had left each one of the leaders, der the impression that he was his own especial representative and confidential leader. Bill sat behind the bars of his bank announcing that the party needed reform, and he Washington returned to the capital he executed a political move, which for strategy equals his move He threw Patterson over, sent Pierrepoint ahead in the place intended for Patterson, and summoned Don Cameron to his side as his lieutenant general, in command of the Pennsylvania line It had a two fold purpose. It announced his formal adhesion to the fortunes of Mr. Conkling and it gave the command of the State to the only man who can save the delegation in Pennsylvania to Conkling.

THE CAMERON CLAN. It is difficult to understand the Camerons without understanding Pennsylvania. This is a peculiar State, rich, thritty, clannish. Pennsylvanians believe no ill of Pennsylvania. We never grade public men in our affections by the varying standard of outside Although no family has been as severely assailed as the Camerons they have but the influence he wields in this State, and especially in the central sections, is like that of a chief in the Highlands. It is hard to understand this unless you go among the people. The Camerons have al-They have respected no discipline that was not a family discipline. When one party would not do the Cameron bidding another party was found. They were direct and sincere in their convictions, in the main hating slavery and the Pope, What they believed they believed with Highland tenacity. Draw a circle of fifty miles about Dauphin county, and there is scarcely a family which for one or two generations has not felt the friendship or the enmity of the Camerons. You will hear how this man was sent to school as a boy; how was started in a newspaper; how another was helped in the mortgage on the farm; how another was pressed forward into public life; how others were placed in the army or the navy, and all through the Camerons. This is one of the elements of their power. Then there is the hearty, kindly way o the Senator—so winning that it has been said he could coax a gold watch out of one of his followers make him feel as happy as if had given him one. On the questions of slavery and religion they have always been fanatical, and this led the Senator to forfeit his place in the Cabi net by his report, which Lincoln suppressed, about the feudal power, his son Don has confirmed i The two men are not alike. The father to familiar, gracious-who would stride all around Harrisburg like an Indian, with a nod, a smile and a grasp of the hand for every man and child. The son, erect cold, shy, silent, might go over the whole town with out giving or receiving a nod of recognition. But those who know the Camerons have for twenty years recognized the son as a man of superior power. Certainly no man had ever a soverer task than that imposed upon Don Cameron in 1862. His father, the Senator, had been forced out of the Cabinet. He had been banushed to Russia. His enemics in Congress had censured him. The republican party was in the hands of Curtin, one of the most fascinating men in public life, and of Colonel McClure, one of the ablest and boldest leaders ever known in American politics. If ever a man was down it was the cutef of the house of Cameron. It was then that the ability of Don Cameron came into play. He organized the Sen-atorial fight in 1863 or 1864-1 forget the yearand would have beaten Buckalew in a democratic Legislature, as he had beaten Forney, but for Randall and a bricade of Philadelphians, who threatened to throw any democratic traitor into the river eron's first campaign. He revived his father's power in the party; he planned the subsequent Senatorial etions; but his real power was never felt until in

You will remember that there was a republican meeting in Pennsylvania in the Presidential year. The enemies of Cameron made an attempt to break his power. General Hartrantt was nominated for Gover-nor. There was an open rebellion. In Philadelphia Forney, editing the leading republican journal of the State, repudiated the nomination. He was followed by an alert and brave minority. Curtin returned from bring the power of his personal popularity to bear upon the people. McClure was the leader of the opposition, and never did he show so much resolution and versa-

party to withdraw Hartranft, nominate an "unobjectionable" man, and thus "save the State" to Grant. words, that if Hartrauft was sacrificed there should be no republican victory in Pennsylvania. Be would have seeching republicans who came to make peace were business. Instead of lowering the flag it was nailed to the mast. The result was the election of Hartranit by a large vote, and the State voted for Grant by a majority larger than it had ever before given for a Presidential candidate. From that time Don Cameron became a power in Pennsylvania, and obtained recognition as one of the Clure, who was his rival in that campaign, bears this tribute to Mr. Cameron in this morning's paper:tide was sweeping against him than any one man in Pennsylvania." Furthermore, says the Colonei in a spirit of chivalry worthy of note in this age of defama tion, "he is a brave and skilful leader, wins his battles by Napoleonic strategy and swift assaults, and leaves consequences to themselves."

WHAT CAMERON'S APPOINTMENT MEANS.

what elaborate to those who are not familiar with Pennsylvania, as illustrating the meaning of this important movement on the part of the President. has done nothing since he became President that finess for the office is concerned no one, not even the enemies of Mr. Cameron, question his ability. He is a man of colossal fortune, partly earned, partly from his father, partly from his marriage, which was into one of the wealthiest families of the State. He is, perhaps, the richest men in an administration of rich men. His heatancy about accepting the War Office arises from his distaste for ofests at home and his disinclination to a Washington lite. But it is well known that his acceptance of the office would gratify his father, who would have more than an old man's pleasure in the sight of his son in Senate. The history of governments and of American governments especially, has rarely presented this cohighest positions of honor and authority. Don Cametics, and if his father's wishes were out of the way he would not go into the fag-end of an administration.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL OBEY THE PRESIDENT. Above all this means that Pennsylvania, in the Cininnati Convention, will obey the orders of the President. The President pronounces for Conkiling, and he names as his political lieutenant general in Pennsylrania the bravest and boldest leader in her borders. have heard Cameron's nomination compared to the he army. Before Grant moved on to Richmond he sent out West for an officer whom no one knew, whose qualities were only known to himself. placed this officer in a high command, and the result was seen when Early went Don Cameron and gives him the most important political command in the party. If Cameron serves him as well and with as much success as Sheridan did in the Army of the Potomac, it may be that the nominations of Roscoe Conkling at Cincinnati within the next three

Clearly it settles one thing—that while Ulysses S. Grant is President of the United States and head of the republican party he means to command the party and to have only one power respected, the power of the chief, which is sovereign.

GRANT'S MOVE FOR CONKLING.

Hartford Courant:-"It is thought at Washington that the appointment has been made in the interest of Senator Conking as a Presidential candidate, but this is not likely. The more probable reason is that the President has yielded to the pressure from Pennsylvanua for a representation in the Cabinet."

Albany (N. Y.) Arous:-"There is nothing in these nominations to inspire confidence in Conking. It is not intended that there should be. It is only designed to show to the world that the administration and the republican party are synonimous, and that there is o be no flinching in the fight. The nomination of Conkling is as good as settled."

Springfield Republican:-- 'These changes may give votes to Conkling at Cincinnati; they will give no votes to the republican candidates in November. Judge Taft among lawyers than among army officers and army of business than of politics, and his experience in the latter has consisted chiefly in buying up conventions run the department on the strictly business principles of Pennsylvania politics, and 'addition, subtraction and silence' should be the legend printed over his private

Boston Journal :- "As an arrangement, however, ft s a blunder, to say the least. The President of the United States cannot swerve from the path of plann impartiality in a contest like that now going on in the republican organization without the unfairness recoiling upon the very parties sought to be benefited. The day has gone by when an edict from the White House, or an understanding over a Cabinet place, is going to have the slightest effect upon the decision of the repub-The competition in the republican ranks thus far has been carried on fairly and honorably, by direct appeals to interpose any wholesale attempt at Executive dicta-tion or management, for it will surely be found that the republican masses will have none of it, besides setting their brand upon the Presidential aspirants who have no better knowledge of the American people than

Pierrepont as Minister to England is probably about as good as might reasonably be expected from President Grant. He is rumored to be a trifle better than schenck, though the latter be sound on the crooked whiskey frauds, which is more, perhaps, than can be said of Pierrepont. When he gets to England the shape of his head may attract some attention." Woscester (Mass.) Spy:—"But the country will not

be satisfied with the appointment of Mr. J. Donald Cameron to the office which Judge Taft leaves. His evation to this place is said to be, and doubtless is, dere to his father's desire to start the young man in public lite. The discreditable record of his father in least a man whose only recommendation is that he is a Cameron. 'Don,' as he is lamiltarly called, has been heard of before only in connection with the devious

Pierrepont whom he desires to have the English mis ion. Judge Tait is too honest a man for the War Department, and he is appointed to the office of Attorney General, and Simon Cameron's son, John Donald Cameron, is appointed Secretary of War. It the younger Cameron is at all like his papa he may make as fat a thing out of the office as did Belknap, but the time is

Uties (N. Y.) Herald :- "Since Grant's first accession Senator Cameron has had at heart this appointment, up to this time all of his shrewdness has not be able to bring it about. It will now be attributed to a scheme for controlling the Pennsylvania delegation at Cincinnati. The younger Cameron has a right to be judged by the record which he will make as Secretary. Until justified by such record the appointment cannot

e called a strong one." Philadelphia Item: - "Colonel J. Donald Cameron, of Philadelphia Item:—"Colonel J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, takes the portions of the War Department. It is hardly necessary to say a word, so well is he known and so highly is he respected. He is the son of the venerable publicist, Senator Cameron, and he is one of the brightest and best beloved of our citizens; he is wealthy, sagacious, public spirited and wise, and he has an immense following in Pennsylvania. The President could not have made an appointment more agreeable to our neonle."

resterday, puts an end to the hope which has been widely entertained that Mr. Cortlandt Parker, of this

Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser:-"We do say that Roscoe Coukling will, and that he beyond any man or all men will, make the canvass sure. There is no republican element which will not support him, and there is a large democratic element that will. We do not by this assert that all republicans favor his nomination. Strangely and unaccountably, there are some who do working and enthusiastic triends in every town and achool district of the State will make a canyass that will be irresistible. Give us Roscoe Conkling and the thirty-live electoral votes of New York are assured

loating rumor that General Grant has fairly entered New York, as his successor, and that he intends to make a general assault upon all the other candidates. ful for so small a business in favor of so small a poli-History has not been written in vain on this subject, and even if he had attempted an act of such supreme folly, his own office-holders would turn against

Providence (R. I.) Press: -- "We do not see any evidence that Presidential considerations entered into ap-pointments which are good enough to stand on their attempt, by the public patronage or otherwise, to in-fluence the choice of the Convention in the nomination of his successor."

probably without any substantial foundation, that the nation, seems already to have defeated the scheme it is said to have been designed to promote. It ought to tion, recognizing or involving the use of the spoils system, is certain to be disastrous this year to the trad-

Boston Globe :- "The President's aid, we imagine. will do Mr. Conkling more harm than good. The favorite of the present administration will have little slender foundation, and he can hardly be said to in jure his chances by political intrigue.

Forney's Philadelpnia Press:—"Two changes were made by President Grant yesterday, and a successor appointed to General Robert C. Schenck as American nister at London. Mr. J. Donald Cameron, the new Secretary of War, is the only Cabinet appointment President Grant, since his inauguration in 1869, has conferred upon the great State of Pennsylvania, save the brief interregnum rejuctantly filled by Mr. Adolph expected to be obediently sensible. Mr. Taft, the ne Attorney General, a citizen of Obio, is admitted to be a of the law. Mr. Pierrepont, the new American Minis ter at London, is an accomplished jurist and gentleman, a natural diplomat, and especially equipped to grappio with the present complications with the government of

regards the political significance of these two appointments, the gossips have much to say, the majority of them assuming that it is a movement in behalf of the nomination of Senator Conkling at Cincinnati. In our constitutional advisors, it simply means that the administration intends to stamp its approval upon the widespread sentiment in the republican party that the day for temporizing with half-way friends and week

Washington Republican:- "This latest change in the

Washington Star (rep.):- "The changes in the Cabinet Grant are regarded by politicians at the Capitol as a movement in favor of Conkling's nomination at Cincinnati. The general drift of the talk is that Cameron has been given the war portfolio in consideration of swinging the Pennsylvania delegation, of which he is chairman, in Conkling's interest, and that Hartrantt is a party to the combination, in view of having been promised a Cabinet position should Conkling secure the nomination and election. The Senate having confrmed Cameron's nomination, delicacy will constrain him to resign as a delegate to Cincinnati

Albany (N. Y.) Evening Times: -" So far as Pierrepont and Taft are concerned, their transfer to other positions is probably advantageous, but the appointment of a Pennsylvania Cameron to the head of the

Philadelphia Public Ledger:-"So far all is right. ment. With some this will be regarded as a strong obmanagement is a merit or a lault, according to the ob-jects, purposes and motives with which it is wielded. to make a very serviceable Cabinet officer. His record is now to be made for the inspection of a national au-dience, and it is the part of wisdom to expect it to be a

Boston Post:-"Pierrepont has done the President and the party strange but faithful service in temper-ing the arder of the whiskey prosecutions, and thereby proved his fitness for a foreign mission. Tait, having done nothing but revise Belknap's enormous estimates, is uncoremoniously bustled out of the War Office into the Pennsylvania republicans are sold out to Conkling. It is all inside the party and largely within the family, ind the Senate approved it without winking."

Baltimore Garette; - "Senator Cameron is probably the best and ablest political leader in the country. He overcome him will require a man of equal force and skill and sagacity. Grant's surrender to his manageall that was left him to do. The old chieftain has, however, undertaken the greatest task of all his life-to ever, undertaken the product of the republican party.
When he takes the field there will be no child's play. to remember the foe they have to meet next Novem-

power in Pennsylvania politics, is noted for the fidelity with which he carries out his political promises, and the unit rule which was imposed upon the Pennsyl-vania delegation by the State Convention will perhaps favor such a movement; and yet we doubt the possi-bility of carrying it out. Mr. Conkling has absolutely no strength in Pennsylvania; indeed he has been reo strength in Pennsylvania; indeed he has been re-carded with positive disfavor by the republicans of that State, and though the task of bringing the delegation to vote for him after the withdrawl of Hartranfi may be within the possibilities, yet if Mr. Cameron has undertaken it we think he will find it most difficult of accomplishment,"

Judge Tait will enable him to fill the post made vacant by Pierrepont as acceptably as he did that vacated by Belknap We only wish that the same excellent judg-Belknap We only wish that the same excellent judg-ment had characterized the selection of the new Minister of War. Comparatively little can be said in that it was made in the interest of the Senatoria

fluence with the President already."

Scranton (Pa.) Republican:—"All the nominations were confirmed by the Senate. This will prove a surprice to the country, because wholly unexpected.

THE BLACK HORSE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:will it be either Bayard, Seymour, Tilden, Allen, Thurman or Hendricks? I do not believe that the St. Louis Convention will make a selection from these distinguished names for reasons that must be apparent

o the careful observer.

In the ensuing election the first necessity of the deand it? Who is the man who is uncompromised by any of the questions that are now vexing and cordant elements. The democracy have such a one, but notortunately he is a soldier. Yet he is one whose record, both civil and military, is of the very first class. He won imperishable honor during the late

war, and in the positions to which he has been assigned since that time he has shown the highest qualities of a stateman.

We often bear the remark:—"We want no more soldiers for presidents." Must the fact that a man in a soldier—and a good one at that and longht to maintain the Union, although richly possessed with every qualification to make a good president—debar him from receiving the nomination? Shades of Washington and Jackson, torbid! I am included to the belief that the person of whom we have been speaking will be nominated. One thing, however, is certain: if the nomination falls upon him, it will not be because he sought it.

Wastront, Conn., May 22, 1876.

WESTPORT, CORR., May 22, 1876.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY-SPIRITED PROCEED INGS ANTICIPATED AND A MAJORITY FOR BLAINE-THE CABINET CHANGES DISCUSSED. CONCORD, May 23, 1876.

New Hampshire, as fruitful as it is of high polit

excitements, was never threatened with a more spirited convention than the one which is to assemble in this city to morrow for the selection of candidates to the Cincinnati Convention. Delegates have been crowd-ing into the city all day, and to-night every ring. The veterans and active workers the party are here in full force, and hand are Senator Wadleigh and Representative Blair, all the way from Washington. Chandler, the well hand are Senator Wadleigh and Representative Blair, all the way from Washington Chandler, the well known third house member of Congress, is on hand, in the interest of Mr. Blaine, and has undoubtedly worked in partnership with Wadleigh in advancing the interests of the Maine statesman. Mr. Rollins, of Pacific Railroad fame, is also present in a quiet, but effective way, in Mr. Blaine's behalf. The caucussing this evening has been lively and protracted, the preliminary meeting listing until nearly midnight. Leading candidates heretolore discussed have been Blaine and Bristow, but there is a strong feeling that the recent changes in the Cabinet are not allogether unconnected with an administrative attempt to further the interests of Senator Conking. Whether or not the Convention will take kindly to this White House dictation remains to be seen. The feeling as indicated on the surface is about two-thirds Blaine to one-third Bristow, and it is not unlikely that the representation will be in this ratio by the ten delegates to be chosen, aithough they will not be openly pleaged or instructed. Senator Wadleigh, in a midnight speech to-night, said that to-morrow's gathering would be watched with interest in all parts of the country, and although he is known to be radically Blainist he noped delegates would not be bound to any single candidate; he seemed to attach considerable importance to the late Cabinet changes as a Conking move, and among others whom he mentioned as itsely to loom up were Morton, Hayes and perhaps William A. Wheeler. The Convention is not likely to be very harmonious.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

PREPARING FOR THE STATE CONVENTION-A LARGE ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES-BLAINE THE PAVORITE-EFFECT OF THE CABINET CHANGES-THE PROBABLE STATE OFFICERS. SPRINGVIELD, May 23, 1876. About three-fourths of the delegates to the Repub

A very large number of spectators and politicians from every quarter of the State are present, and there is held here. The prospects to-night verify the prediction made by me in the Henald last weeko wit, that the sentiment of the Conven-tion will be most decidedly in favor of Blaine for the Presidency. There are a low Bristow ive-sixths, at least is Blaine. It is barely possible may be for Bristow, as they are to be selected by Congressional district delegations at their preliminary meetings to-morrow forenoon, and some of these sent to Cincinnati will be selected for personal reasons. But the sentiment of the Convention, if not expressed a resolution recommending his nomination. A quiet effort is being made through the revenue collectors, and and to prevent instructions. Bluford Wilson was in the State two or three days ago, and is anxious to be his old home. Failing in that he desires to be a delegate at large, but he will get nother. Supervisor Matthews wants to be a delegate, and also Collector Merriam, and, as a matter of course, Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, is dead set to be sent to Chacinnati; but they will all be repudiated emphatically. The resolutions will doubtless be a reiteration of the party platforms of previous years, and will avoid as bigoniously as possible a direct expression upon financial questions, and the feeling in layer of Blaime is sufficient evidence that even the soft money republicans of Illinois do not propose to make the money question the subboleth of party allegiance. There is a very general return to the republican fold of the liberals who retired in 1872, including Horace White, Leonard Swett, Herman Raster, Jesse K. Dubois and other old leaders. Lyman Frumbull still keeps his own counsel and stays awfly. The German element, which almost as one man voted with the opposition in 1874, is now claiming full fellowship, and is sending its delegates to the Convention as of yore. his old home. Failing in that he desires to be a dele

yesterday struck the assembled delegates with astonishment, but it was finally agreed that they had no political significance except that the giving of the War portolio to Den Cameron was equivalent to giving Pennsylvania to Conkling at Cincinnati.

All State candidates there are indications that Hon. Shelby M. Cullom will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot. There is some fear among his friends that he may not quite reach the majority on this ballot, but they ireely claim it upon the next, and general report says if he should fail on a second ballot he will not be nominated at all. This contingency is not expected, however. He is expected to obtain 320 yotes out of the 614 on the first call. Beveridge will have about 130, Ridgway about the same, and the remainder scattering. The romors in regard to Cullom's want of availability in the cause of supposed connection with the whiskey frauds, and the defileation of Collector Harper have not been traced to any reliable source and have been promptly denied by Mr. Cullom himself in a published card. Bluford Wisson hurried back to Washington and did not wait to attend the Convention to urge what he has written to so many friends, viz, the defeat of both Cullom and Beveridge and the bringing out of a new man under the prestige of the Bristow-Wilson influence for Lieutenant Governor. The contest to-morrow will be between A. M. Jones, of Jo Laviess; Judge Benjamin, of McLean, and Andrew Sherman, editor of the Chicago Journal. Which of those will be nominated depends somewhat upon contingencies yet undeveloped. For Sacretary of State, Colonel Harlow and George Scroggs are making a very exciting race, with no appreciable advantage to either, Harlow probably ahead. For Auditor, General C. E. Lippincott and Colonel T. B. Needles are still the leading contestants, with triends of Needles the most confident. Ex-Scotator Hampton and Dr. Powell are candidates with a smaller support. The State Treasurership is in much doult. Edward Rutz, a former Treasurer, and E. C. Ham

The temporary organization for to-morrow will be as follows:—Chairman, General Green B. Raum; secretaries, John Summerfield and N. N. Perkins.

It is probable the four delegates at large to Cincinnati will be Senators John A. Logan and Richard J. Oglesby, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoil and General James S. Martin.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

A DELEGATE TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION CHARGED WITH CEIME. MILWAUKER, May 23, 1876.

is expected to arrive here on Friday to make a com-

ernment.
Said Keyes is a delegate to the National Republican

CONKLING AND THE COLORED VOTE.

UTICA, May 23, 1870. ing in Association Hali to-day, Three delegates were elected to the National Republican Convention to lay before that body the serious evils to which freedmen are exposed through democratic supremacy in some of

Senator Conking for the Presidency, was manimously;—
Resideed, That we hold Rosece Conkling in grateful memory for being the first friend of our race to present to the Centres of the United States resolutions tooking to emancipation on the 10th day of March, 1892, at a time when the artilliery of the mentes of our race and of the nation was shundering within sound of the Capitol, and the whole country was locked in the embrace of deate; and we recognize in his courage, integrity and wisdom the artiflutes which pecularly fit him for the Iresidential office. We present thin as our choice for Presidential cannedate, with the full measurance that his nomination will course the election of a republican Fresident whose character guarantees an honorable administration, and whose undanted courage will because to all, of high or low degree, the equal riguts which

OHIO POLITICS.

Bird's-Eye View of the Whole Field.

A BOLT AT ST. LOUIS CERTAIN

Old Bill Allen in His Triumph and Glory.

HIS MAGNIFICENT NOSE

Views of Greenback Men Generally.

THE REPUBLICAN LOOKOUT.

Significant Political Statistics.

COLUMBUS, Obio, May 20, 1976. There is every indication of an open bolt in the demo-cratic party of the West in case a hard money candidate is nominated at St. Louis, the greenback men call-ing a new convention and setting up a third ticket, just as was done at Buffalo in 1848, by the free soil democrats, who, being disappointed in the action of the National Convention at Baltimore, nominated ex-President Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice. This ticket carried half the democracy of New York and led to the overwhelming success of the white nominant. success of the whig nominees. The East is not yet fully posted on the exact proportions of this green-back movement. In the late Convention the fight was largely sectional, the strength of the hard money men being chiefly confined to Northern Ohio, which is more directly affected by Eastern influences. The green-back strength musters in Central and Southern Ohio, particularly in the manufacturing counties where from and coal are elements of industry. In those counties they say they desire a radical financial change because ing, and any change would be welcome. Iron bas

The Allen men lay great stress on the importance of the October elections in Ohio and Indiana. Pennsylvania has ceased to be an October State, and now all the interest must centre in the other twe. They argue that if the candidates selected at St. Louis are not satisfactory to the Allen democracy those States must go republican in October and have the moral effect of sweeping in New York by November. Consequently they build high hopes on the nomination of Allen, and still higher hopes, if defeated, in carrying the country West, South and Southwest by a bolt and an independent ticket on a purely greenback platform.

The triumph in the Convention at Cincinnati of Old Bill Allen and the greenback idea is still and must continue to be for some time the talk of the whole State and possibly half the nation. Everywhere in towns and villages, on trains and in hotels and taverns, nothing else is talked of. Common, cheap looking fellows standing on street corners, that you wouldn't think ever gave the greenback question a solitary thought, may be heard discussing the results at Cincinnatian if they had a grave personal interest in it. The inflation heresy is unquestionably strong in two States, Obio and Indiana, and is not without a numerous following in all the Wasses ever, in fact, there are people in debt to the Kast whe want to get away from their full and due obligations by discharging them in depreciated rag money.

THE PRESENT CONTEST
In the West in the intensity of its personal and political democratic feuds from 1847 to 1854 between those fac-tions of the party known as hunkers and barnburners and afterward as hards and softs. As far as I have travelled in this State I have met at almost every step democrats who declare they will vote for no other plat form than that of 1875, which the country knows rag money platform. For several years Ohio and also Indiana have had greenback platforms, and the inflation the people that they decline argument and resent as an insult to their common sense any appeals in favor of a contrary financial policy. Take such intelligent men as General Thomas E. Ewing, whom I mot at Cincunnati the other day. He was actually as rabid as a mad dog in fly time in discoursing of the subject. I should hardly say he discoursed at all—he fairly yelled forth his convictions like the faith of a lunatic, and there was an end on's.
The East amounts to nothing in this people's eyes.
Speaking to ex-Governor Allen I remarked that it appeared to me as if Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case might be used in a political sense to indicate the growing feeling among his people, and that the East had no longer any rights that the West was bound to respect. Mr. Allen replied:—"The East, sir, West, and is but a pygmy dictating to or bullying A REMARKABLE NOSE.

We had a long conversation. The old man sat dows or walked around the room as the fancy took him. He was full of life and hope, and greeted his friends, whe constantly kept calling on him, with impressive warmth. About his being indersed by the State and nominated by the National Convention he had no doubt whatever. In any miscellaneous assemblage of men he would be sure to astract notice if only by the aggregative and nonderous character of his nose, which is It is like the nose of an anvil that points out straight at you without turn or equivocation. It is a nose or which Napoleon would have conferred promotion, for it suggests a determination to conquer or die. If you can imagine a nose of the kind I mean, projecting list an awning from a straight built forehead over a determined mouth and chin, rigidly braced up by a black stock around the neck, a stiff shirt collar rising half way up the cheeks, the head surmounted by a full growth of white hair, the figure over six feet, well proportioned and erect as a drill sergeant's, and the whok man dressed and patterned after the lashion of forty years ago, you may have some idea of "Old Bill Allen."

But it is

INCORRECT TO RECEON RIM OLD, as old age is nowadays measured. He was born in 1807, which leaves him only sixty-nine. His friends claim that he is three years younger than Disraeli, ten years younger than the Emperor William, seven younger than the head of the French Cabinet and twelve younger than Gortschakoff. Thurman, who is his nephew and named after him, is only six years younger, yet there are people who, on account of the relationship, would try to make out the uncle quite an old boy. Thurman was elected to Congress in 1846; Allem was elected in 1832 by a single vote and (remarkable coincidence) by a single vote also he was subsequently. was elected in less by a single vote also he was subsequently, in 1836 and 1837, elected to the United States Senata. In 1873 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of only 700 on a vote of 450,000, while every man on the ticket with him was beaten. So "Old Bill" is rather a

For many years he lived in retirement, reposing the laurels won in his early manhood, and in Cl cothe, where his home is, every man, woman and child knew and loved him. In 1873, at the organi importunity of his nephew, Allen G. Thurman, Senatorial pro-pects were involved in the imsenatorial prospects were involved in the issue, is consented to become a candidate for Governor of the State, though he had repeatedly before decimed the honor. His efforts to save his nephew were successful, Allen being the only man chosen, and carrying with him a small majority in the General Assembly, enough to insure Thurman's election to the United States Senate. Now we find the uncle and nephew antagonized, and the former coming forward to shatter the prospects of the latter for the Presidential somination at St. Louis. As far as personal feeling is each